W89/2

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Office of Human Development Services
Administration for Children, Youth and Families
Children's Bureau
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect

hds
human
development
services

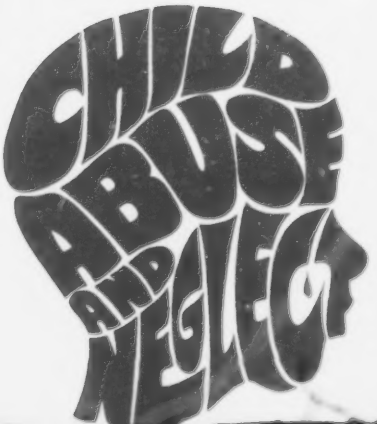
WORKING TOGETHER:

A Plan to Enhance Coordination of Child Abuse and Neglect Activities

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY

MAR 13 1981

U. S. GOVT. PUBS.
DEPOSITORY 376



WORKING TOGETHER:
A Plan to Enhance Coordination of Child Abuse and Neglect Activities

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Office of Human Development Services
Administration for Children, Youth and Families
Children's Bureau
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect

DHHS Publication No. (OHDS) 80-30278

Issued September 1980

WORKING TOGETHER

A PLAN TO ENHANCE COORDINATION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ACTIVITIES

Submitted to

The President and the Congress of the United States

by the

Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect

May 1980

To the President and the Congress of the United States:

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974 was amended in 1978 to include a mandate that the Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect submit a plan to enhance the coordination of activities to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect. We are submitting this plan, entitled "Working Together: A Plan to Enhance Coordination of Child Abuse and Neglect Activities," in fulfillment of that legislative requirement.

While the primary focus of this plan is on Federal activities, we wish to emphasize that child abuse and neglect can only be prevented and treated when states and communities organize, coordinate and carry out necessary preventive and child protective programs. The Federal role is to enhance local program capacities and to facilitate community prevention and treatment activities.

We submit this plan with the sincere hope that it will serve as a blueprint for renewed efforts on the part of the Federal government to meet the serious challenge which child abuse and neglect poses to the welfare of our nation's children and families.

John A. Calhoun, Chairman
Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect

May 1980

About the Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect:

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-247) established an Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect to advise the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (now the Department of Health and Human Services) on coordination of Federal programs which address the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect. The Advisory Board is composed of representatives from agencies within the Department and from other Federal Departments. It also includes six representatives from the general public appointed by the Secretary in September 1979. The Act further requires that the Advisory Board submit this plan to the President and the Congress as part of its mission of promoting better Federal program coordination. The membership roster of the Advisory Board is provided as Appendix A.

About the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect:

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-247) established the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. The National Center was made a program unit of the United States Children's Bureau in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Its mission has been: (1) to increase knowledge about child maltreatment; (2) to assist States and localities in improving and expanding prevention and treatment programs; and (3) to coordinate Federal activities related to this national problem.

The National Center has carried out its program responsibilities through research projects addressing the causes and effects of child abuse and neglect, a national incidence study which is due to be completed in late 1980, an array of demonstration and service-improvement programs, a State grants program to support child protective service improvement and innovation, training and technical assistance, and development and widescale distribution of publications and audiovisual materials. For further information on the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, as amended, and the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, see Appendices B, C and D.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Plan

The abuse and neglect of children at the hands of their parents or others responsible for their care and safety poses a continuing challenge to this nation. As President Carter has said, "One of the most serious blights on the prospects for the children of our country is child abuse and the damage that results from it."

A conservative estimate is that one million children suffer each year in this country from abuse or neglect and two thousand children die. This suffering can be prevented. These young lives can be saved. We are enlarging our understanding of the complexity of personal and social forces at the root of child maltreatment. We have devised ways to prevent it from happening and to treat its consequences.

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-247, as amended by Public Law 95-266 in 1978) requires that the Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect submit to the President and the Congress a "comprehehensive plan for seeking to bring about maximum coordination of the goals, objectives, and activities of all agencies and organizations which have responsibilities for programs and activities related to child abuse and neglect." [Section 2(b)(7)] In fulfilling this responsibility, we of the Advisory Board have defined six basic objectives for organizing the actions which we are recommending. These objectives are:

1. To identify strategies for developing community-based comprehensive plans for <u>preventing</u> child abuse and neglect;

2. To identify specific ways to bring the attention of Federal, state and local child abuse and neglect programs to the <u>needs of the abused and neglected child</u>, within the context of his or her family;

3. To specify mechanisms to stimulate activities to improve state and local child protective services;

4. To identify ways to stimulate voluntary sector research, service delivery and advocacy for the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect and to improve coordination with appropriate public agencies;

5. To identify and implement proposals for improving communication and coordination among Federal agencies involved with child abuse and neglect activities; and

6. To specify the mechanisms by which the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect will maintain its leadership role not only in coordinating child abuse and neglect activities but also in improving the capacity of public and private agencies to respond effectively to the problem.

Principles Supporting the Plan

This plan defines actions, based on what we have learned to date, aimed at enhancing coordination of the many programs which can contribute to the national effort to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect. The actions emanate from a set of principles shared at all levels of government, by all professions concerned with the well-being of children and families and by a vast number of private citizens who give of their time and energies to address this national problem. These principles are:

The health and well-being of America's children must be one of our country's top priorities.

Families must have the primary responsibility for the maintenance, care, health and well-being of their children.

Society must mobilize its creative energies and resources to make available to all families the kinds of support necessary to enable them to care for their children adequately.

Society must intervene on behalf of children to insure their protection against physical and emotional harm, when their families will not or cannot care for and adequately protect them.

Based on analyses of official reports of child abuse and neglect, we know that child maltreatment is not limited to only one segment of the population.(1) The stresses of poverty and the social inequities experienced by minority families appear to place some children at higher risk of maltreatment; but abused and neglected children come from high, medium and low income families and from every racial and ethnic population. The principles which buttress our concern about child abuse and neglect apply to all children and all families.

Causes and Effects of Child Abuse and Neglect

In the past five years, we have significantly advanced our knowledge about child maltreatment and about effective program approaches and practices. Research and demonstration programs have brought clarity to our understanding of the complex sets of forces which undermine families' capacities to care for their children. (2) No longer can we perpetuate

(1) Annual Report - 1978: National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting (American Humane, 1979).

(2) Berkeley Planning Associates, Evaluation of Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration Projects, 1974-1977, Volumes 1 and 2. DHEW Publication No. PHS 79-3217-1, August, 1978; Abt Associates, Inc., "Evaluation of Twenty Demonstration Child Abuse and Neglect Treatment Projects" (in draft); Analysis of Child Abuse and Neglect Research - 1979 (National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect/Children's Bureau, 1979).

the myth that most parents who harm their children are mentally ill or criminally motivated. Marital discord, insufficient income, heavy continuous child care responsibility, lack of knowledge about child-bearing and child-rearing, social isolation, substance abuse and the special stresses often inflicted on whole communities because of their minority status are some of the factors that contribute to the kinds of parental violence or parental inattention that result in harm to children. Likewise, we have learned about the lasting, costly effects of child abuse and neglect, especially in terms of emotional disturbance, developmental delays, learning disabilities and physical handicaps which children suffer long after the maltreatment itself has ended. The loss to society through the harm of one child is immeasurable.

Intervention and Treatment

The work of these past years has also identified important break-throughs in intervention and treatment. We have learned that the community's efforts to protect an endangered child must take into account the needs -- and the strengths -- of the child's entire family. Insensitive intervention into a family's life can be more destructive in the long run than the immediate physical harm experienced by the child. We have learned that child protection is not a matter of saving children from their families but rather of finding ways to equip families to be a safe and wholesome setting in which children can thrive. We have learned to beware of overzealousness and to be mindful of the rights of families to live without unjustified intrusions by public agencies. We have learned that child abuse and neglect takes a wide variety of forms with degrees of severity calling for various kinds of sensitive protective intervention and treatment.

We have also learned that styles of child-rearing vary and that our efforts to protect children and to assist families must be extremely sensitive to cultural, ethnic, racial and geographic differences. Perhaps most importantly, we have made significant progress in moving beyond debates among the medical, legal and social work fields about who

"owns" the problem of child maltreatment to a general acceptance of the proposition that dealing with the problem calls for a coordinated multi-disciplinary and multiagency approach which is accountable to individual agencies, to society and ultimately to the children of our nation.

Prevention

We have only recently begun the difficult, but crucial, task of defining ways to prevent child abuse and neglect. Given the complex causal factors which can lead to the types of family dysfunction that result in child maltreatment, efforts at prevention must address a multitude of issues affecting family life. Public education on child and adolescent development, family life and financial and employment assistance is important, but it is not enough. Access to services at the community level is crucial, but access is insufficient without promoting motivation to seek and accept services. Motivation cannot be promoted if agencies and neighborhoods cannot offer the kinds of sensitive, personalized support so needed by families in stress as they attempt to find new ways to cope with their child-rearing responsibilities. Volunteer and para-professional networks of family aides, peer support groups, parent education classes and family crisis support centers all promise new hope in finding ways to prevent child abuse and neglect. It is clear that prevention involves a partnership of public and private sectors responding with a variety of programs and at a number of coordinated levels to prevent harm to children.

The Need for Coordination

We have made significant progress in our knowledge about causes, consequences and treatment needs. But it appears that further progress in prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect is slowed and sometimes stalled by a failure to coordinate Federal, state and local programs. Unnecessary overlaps in program planning occur. Gaps in our knowledge and our plans and unexplored program approaches go unattended. Most importantly, resources to help support fragile families go unused.

For these reasons, this plan seeks to enhance the coordination of the goals, objectives and activities of the public and private sector in preventing and treating child abuse and neglect. The purpose of this document is to identify specific ways in which the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect can work with other Department of Health and Human Services agencies, with relevant agencies in other Federal departments and with other public and private organizations to enhance the Federal response to child abuse and neglect.

These six major objectives which we have identified must be pursued to support better coordination of prevention and treatment activities. These objectives form a framework for the specific actions which we are recommending in the following section of this document.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Develop community-based comprehensive plans for preventing child abuse and neglect.

Through research conducted by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect and others, an impressive body of knowledge about the causes of child abuse and neglect has been amassed. It is time to pull together that knowledge and use it as a basis for identifying prevention strategies -- strategies which will include a variety of Federal programs. In the process, additional research and demonstration should be identified in areas where knowledge is sparse. Therefore, we recommend the following:

1. Analysis of Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention: The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, in cooperation with other Federal agencies and private organizations, should conduct an analysis of child abuse and neglect prevention including what we know about preventing child maltreatment and family violence in general, what preventive services are currently available, what gaps in knowledge currently exist and what services need to be developed. The analysis should include consideration of the impact of the national economy and of Federal and state governmental actions on the incidence of child maltreatment. The analysis should result in community-based strategy prevention, based on what we know, as well as the identification of specific areas for future research. Findings should be disseminated widely.

2. Prevention Demonstration and Service-Improvement Grants: The National Center should earmark significant funds to service improvement grants in areas where promising approaches have already been developed and to prevention demonstration grants in areas where a paucity of knowledge has been determined. Specifically, the National Center should use a portion of its Fiscal Year 1981 service improvement grant funds for preventive services for parents of new-born and young children, to be sponsored in conjunction with maternal and child health programs of the Public Health Service. The majority of the

National Center's Fiscal Year 1982 demonstration funds should be committed to prevention programs, in areas defined by the analysis of prevention (recommended above), in cooperation with the Public Health Service, the Department of Education and other agencies and Departments, as appropriate.

3. Cooperative Research on Prevention: The National Center should encourage the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, maternal and child health programs in the Public Health Service, the Department of Defense Family and Child Advocacy programs, the Department of Education and other Federal agencies to sponsor research on prevention of family dysfunction which leads to physical and emotional harm to children. The specific areas to be explored in such research should concentrate on the needs identified in the analysis of prevention recommended above. Studies of normal parent-child interaction and socialization which will expand our understanding of why child maltreatment and other forms of family violence occur in some families and not in others should be encouraged. The National Center should work closely with the Office of Prevention Activities in the National Institute of Mental Health in the development of priorities for the Mental Health Prevention Initiative so that the Initiative includes a focus on child abuse and neglect. Jointly sponsored demonstration or service projects and related research should also be planned.

4. General Planning for Prevention Activities: The National Center should be included in any Departmental planning of special projects which are related to the promotion of support for child growth and development in the context of their families.

II. Bring the attention of Federal, state and local child abuse and neglect programs to the needs of the abused and neglected child, within the context of the family.

Much of the Federal (and state and local) focus to date has been on identification of child abuse and neglect and on treatment to change the behavior of its perpetrators. The child who is at risk of maltreatment or who has been abused or neglected has received less attention in research and in treatment programs. It is time to identify ways to enhance Federal activities focused on the abused or neglected child, but within the context of his or her family, extended family and community. It is likely that a number of Federal agencies now carry out research and service programs that would enhance our understanding of and our ability to treat the abused or neglected child. Therefore, we recommend the following:

1. Inventory of Federal Resources for Remedial Services for Children: The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect should conduct a complete inventory of all Federal service monies available for the treatment of suspected or confirmed abused or neglected children and adolescents. It should determine whether eligibility or other barriers exist at the Federal and state level for use of these funds. The inventory should include identification of resources which enhance the healthy development of children within the family context such as Head Start, the Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment program and the Medicaid program. Recommendations for overcoming identified barriers should be developed. The inventory and related recommendations should be disseminated widely.

2. Identification of Gaps in Knowledge about Abused and Neglected Children: The National Center should conduct a complete analysis of all Federal and other research-generated knowledge on abused and neglected children and adolescents, and how these children, their families and their environments differ from others; and the

National Center should identify gaps in our knowledge of the consequences of maltreatment and ways to ameliorate them. Special attention should be paid to needs of cultural minorities, such as Hispanics, Blacks, Native Americans, migrant farmworkers, refugees and undocumented aliens. Special attention should also be paid to the needs of children in families experiencing spouse abuse. The analysis should include specific recommendations for collaborative research in this area with the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the Administration for Native Americans, the Department of Defense Family and Child Advocacy programs, the Department of Education and others.

3. Improvement Grants for Child Treatment Services: The National Center should develop, in conjunction with the National Institute of Mental Health, a service improvement initiative for Fiscal Year 1981 to provide grants to local mental health agencies to provide diagnostic and treatment services to children and adolescents within the context of their families. The National Center should fund the service improvement grants; the National Institute should sponsor related research.

4. Integration of Child Abuse and Neglect and Child Welfare Knowledge: The National Center should continue to work closely with the other units of the Children's Bureau to identify knowledge generated both in child abuse and neglect activities and in the broader arena of child welfare services and, as appropriate, to integrate findings of these efforts into the Joint Federal-State Child Welfare Services planning process. Specifically, attention should be focused on assisting public agencies to meet the need for qualified professional workers, whose skills include the ability to recognize and find ways to meet the treatment needs of abused and neglected children and adolescents.

III. Stimulate activities to improve state and local child protective services.

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect has taken a leadership role in efforts to improve state and local child protective service activities through state grants, through the development of Federal Standards for Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention and Treatment Programs and the Model Child Protection Act, through the establishment of a national data base and through other activities. There is an ongoing need for improved child protective services. Many of the other recommendations of this plan indirectly increase the capacity of child protective services to deliver services. However, we also recommend the following:

1. Dissemination of Information on Good Practice in Child Protective Services: The National Center should continue to enhance its activities to disseminate, through a variety of strategies, vital research and evaluation findings to state and local agencies. Subject areas should include multidisciplinary case consultation teams, central registers of reports, case follow-up guidelines, written treatment plans, guidelines for recruitment, training and supervision of child protective service staff and other aspects of the Federal Standards and the Model Child Protection Act. In so doing, the National Center should coordinate its activities closely with those of other programs of the Children's Bureau and other appropriate programs in the Office of Human Development Services. As part of such dissemination activities, the National Center should continue to conduct semiannual meetings with state child protection officials to this end.

2. Expansion of Knowledge about Cultural Differences: In conjunction with the Administration for Native Americans, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office on Refugees, special programs in the Head Start Bureau and others, the National Center should encourage research and consolidation of knowledge on the special prevention and treatment needs of different cultural groups. Analysis of these needs should not be limited to child abuse

and neglect but should also include all forms of family violence. This information should be widely disseminated to child protective service agencies.

3. Demonstrations to Upgrade Child Protective Services: The National Center, in conjunction with other appropriate programs in the Office of Human Development Services, should develop a demonstration initiative to provide special grants to states to develop models for effective recruitment, training, supervision and deployment of workers in child protective service agencies. The demonstrations should build on what has already been learned about the quality and effectiveness of child protective services.

IV. Stimulate voluntary sector research, service delivery and advocacy for the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect.

With the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect serving as catalyst, hundreds of private national and local groups and agencies across the country have become actively involved with prevention and treatment programs. It is timely to determine how the National Center and the Department of Health and Human Services more generally can encourage the continuation and growth of this volunteerism. It has been four years since the National Center took a close look at how activities of national voluntary organizations can be enhanced. Now is the time to examine their roles in responding to child abuse and neglect. Therefore, we recommend the following:

1. Identify Needs and Resources of the Private Sector: The National Center should convene a conference with key voluntary sector organizations, including organizations which represent minority communities, to develop an inventory of activities in the private sector and to identify ways in which the Federal government, state agencies and the National Center particularly, can be more responsive to the needs of the voluntary organizations working in the child abuse and neglect area. Particular attention should be given to voluntary activities related to prevention.

2. Fostering Public-Private Cooperation: The National Center should analyze alternatives for enhanced public-private cooperation, particularly the roles volunteers can play in the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect. The National Center should actively reach out to foundations, corporations and other private concerns to discuss roles that they might play to support volunteer efforts. In addition, there should be communication with them about the importance of employee assistance programs which reduce family stress and encouragement of release time for employees to volunteer their time and energies to community services.

V. Improve communication and cooperation among Federal agencies involved in child abuse and neglect activities in order to expand and sustain activities across the Department of Health and Human Services and other Federal agencies that deal with its prevention and treatment.

With the establishment of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, many agencies and programs within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and in other Federal agencies withdrew their support of or interest in child abuse and neglect. Yet, many of these agencies are involved in activities which bear directly on child abuse and neglect. It is time to determine ways to rekindle their interest and involvement. In so doing, it is critical to identify specific ways in which Federal coordination of child abuse and neglect-related activities can be improved. While preceding portions of this plan discuss proposals for expanding interdepartmental and intradepartmental activities, to complement these activities, we recommend the following:

1. Federal Agency Meeting: The National Center should convene a meeting of all relevant Federal agencies to assess what each does and could do with respect to child abuse and neglect treatment and prevention. A series of meetings should follow from this meeting

in the Federal regions to discuss the results of the Federal agencies' consultation. These meetings should include regional and state agency representatives.

2. Analysis of Barriers to Service Delivery: The National Center should initiate a study which analyzes existing Federal laws and regulations, such as Titles XIX and XX of the Social Security Act, and private sector insurance plan coverage related to child abuse and neglect treatment and prevention in order to determine which, if any, pose barriers to service delivery to families at risk of abuse and neglect. The National Center should recommend ways to overcome the identified barriers. (This analysis should include findings from the recommended inventory of resources for children's remedial services.)

3. Annual Report to the Secretary: The Advisory Board should provide the Secretary with an annual report which analyzes the plans and programs of all relevant Federal agencies concerned with child abuse and neglect. This report should identify gaps and duplications in programs as well as barriers to service delivery and make recommendations on how to resolve these problems.

VI. Maintain the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect leadership role as educator and technical assistance provider both in coordinating child abuse and neglect activities at the Federal level and in improving the capacity of public and private agencies to respond to the problem.

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect has been the focal point for prevention and treatment activities within the Federal government. Ways must be identified to make sure that it continues to be so. The National Center, through training, technical assistance and grant-supported activities, plays a major role in helping agencies and organiza-

tions across the country handle abuse and neglect cases in an increasingly effective way. It is important that the National Center continue in this role. Therefore, we recommend the following:

1. The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect as Catalyst: The National Center should continue to be the catalyst for action at the Federal level in those areas relating to child protection which otherwise go unattended, such as adolescent maltreatment, child sexual abuse, abuse and neglect of children in residential institutions and other forms of family violence affecting children. More specifically:

   a. Family Violence: The National Center should work closely with those working on domestic violence to develop collaborative research, demonstration and training projects involving children victimized by family conflict. The National Center should share with those working on domestic violence any findings from its own work of relevance to families in which there is spouse abuse. Domestic violence staff should do likewise with the National Center. In all of its work, the National Center should be aware of the broader issues of family violence.

   b. Demonstrations on Child Protection in Residential Institutions: The National Center, in conjunction with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice, the Bureau for the Education of the Handicapped of the Department of Education and the Health Care Financing Administration, should support a demonstration initiative on child protection in residential institutions in Fiscal Year 1982. The National Center should take the lead in planning such an initiative.

   c. Expansion of Knowledge about Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation: The National Center, in collaboration with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice and the Family and Child Advocacy programs of the Department of Defense,

should compile findings from research which assesses the outcomes of child sexual abuse treatment programs supported with Federal funds. The National Center should take the lead in planning such an initiative, and the results should be disseminated widely.

2. The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect Continue as Information Clearinghouse: The National Center should continue to have a strong and visible role as the national information clearinghouse for child abuse and neglect, both through its central office and through its network of regional resource centers.

3. The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect Continue Conferences: The National Center should continue to be the leader at the Federal level in convening national conferences on child abuse and neglect. Such conferences should include discussion of other forms of family violence.

4. The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect as Educator and Provider of Technical Assistance: The National Center should continue to be the leader at the Federal level to educate the public and professionals about child abuse and neglect and provide technical assistance -- through dissemination of information and other means -- to those working in prevention and treatment programs.

5. The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect as Facilitator of Coodination: The National Center should intensify its efforts to insure coordination among Federal, state and local service delivery agencies, with the ongoing support of the Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect, in order to improve interagency cooperation and accountability in meeting the need of abused and neglected children and their families.

APPENDICES

A. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect

B. Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974, as amended

C. National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect/Children's Bureau

D. Publications of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect

Appendix A

ADVISORY BOARD ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

John A. Calhoun, Chairman
Administration for Children, Youth
and Families

Fernando A. Guerra, M.D.
San Antonio, Texas

Zetta Feder, MSW
St. Paul, Minnesota

Eli H. Newberger, M.D.
Brookline, Massachusetts

Genevieve Okinaga
Honolulu, Hawaii

Vincent DeFrancis, J.D.
Aurora, Colorado

Diana T. Slaughter, Ph.D.
Evanston, Illinois

James H. Rich, J.D.
Children's Bureau

Stanley Anderson
Youth Development Bureau

Pat Mancini
Department of Education

Oliver Moles, Ph. D.
National Institute of Education

Harris S. Cohen, Ph.D.
Office of the Assistant Secretary
for Health

Ira S. Lourie, M.D.
National Institute of Mental Health

James Kavanagh, Ph. D.
National Institute for Child Health
and Human Development

Louise Zokan
Department of Interior

Ella Mae Berdhal
Department of Agriculture

Pamela Swain
Department. of Justice

Casimer Wichlacz, MSW
Administration for Native Americans

Thomas Miles
Department of Housing and
Urban Development

Lucille C. Pinkette
Department of Labor

Geraldine J. Norris
Public Health Service

George Murphy
Administration for Public Services

Louis W. Rosato, Jr., DSW, Major
Department of the Air Force
Department of Defense

Serge R. Doucette, LTJG
Department of the Navy
Department of Defense

LTC Frank Marchand, Jr.
Department of the Army
Department of Defense

Anne H. Cohn, Ph. D.
Office of the Secretary

James A. Harrell (ex officio)
National Center on Child Abuse
and Neglect

Arlene J. Taylor (ex officio)
National Center on Child Abuse
and Neglect

Appendix B

Public Law 93-247

as Amended by
P.L. 95-266 (April 24, 1978)

An Act

To provide financial assisance for a demor :tration program for the prevention, and treatment of child abuse and neglect, to establish a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, and for other purposes.

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. 42 USC 5101

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act," as amended.

THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall establish an office to be known as the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Center").

Center.

(b) The Secretary, through the Center, shall—

Annual research summary.

(1) compile, analyze, publish, and disseminate a summary annually of recently conducted and currently conducted research on child abuse and neglect;

Information clearinghouse.

(2) develop and maintain an information clearinghouse on all programs, including private programs, showing promise of success, for the prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect;

(3) compile, publish and disseminate training materials for personnel who are engaged or intend to engage in the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect;

Technical Assistance.

(4) provide technical assistance (directly or through grant or contract) to public and nonprofit private agencies and organizations to assist them in planning, improving, developing, and carrying out programs and activities relating to the prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect;

Research

(5) conduct research into the causes of child abuse and neglect, and into the prevention, identification, and treatment thereof;

★U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1980 O – 300-953

(6) make a complete and full study of investigation of the national incidence of child abuse and neglect, including a determination of the extent to which incidents of child abuse and neglect are increasing in number or severity; and

(7) in consultation with Federal agencies serving on the Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect (established by section 6 of this Act), prepare a comprehensive plan for seeking to bring about maximum coordination of the goals, objectives, and activities of all agencies and organizations which have responsibilities for programs and activities related to child abuse and neglect, and submit such plan to such Advisory Board not later than twelve months after the date of enactment of this clause.

Plan, submittal to Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect 42 USC 5105

The Secretary shall establish research priorities for making grants or contracts under clause (5) of this subsection and, not less than sixty days before establishing such priorities, shall publish in the Federal Register for public comment a statement of such proposed priorities.

Research priorities for grants or contracts; Publication in Federal Register

(c) The Secretary may carry out his functions under subsection (b) of this section either directly or by way of grant or contract. Grants may be made under subsection (b) (5) for periods of not more than three years. Any such grant shall be reviewed at least annually by the Secretary, utilizing peer review mechanisms to assure the quality and progress of research conducted under such grant.

Review.

(d) The Secretary shall make available to the Center such staff and resources as are necessary for the Center to carry out effectively its functions under this Act.

DEFINITION

SEC. 3. For purposes of this Act the term "child abuse and neglect" means the physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or exploitation, negligent treatment, or maltreatment of a child under the age of eighteen, or the age specified by the child protection law of the State in question, by a person who is responsible for the child's welfare under circumstances which indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened thereby, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

DEMONSTRATION OR SERVICE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary, through the Center, is authorized to make grants to, and enter into contracts with, public agencies or nonprofit private organizations (or combinations thereof) for demonstration or service programs and projects designed to prevent, identify, and treat child abuse and neglect. Grants or contracts under this subsection may be—

(1) for training programs for professional and paraprofessional personnel in the fields of medicine, law, education, social work, and other relevant fields who are engaged in, or intend to work in, the field of prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect; and training programs for children, and for persons responsible for the welfare of children, in methods of protecting children from child abuse and neglect;

(2) for the establishment and maintenance of centers, serving defined geographic areas, staffed by multidisciplinary teams of personnel trained in the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect, including direct support and supervision of satellite centers and attention homes, as well as providing advice and consultation to individuals, agencies and organizations which request such services;

(3) for furnishing services of teams of professional and paraprofessional personnel who are trained in the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect cases, on a consulting basis to small communities where such services are not available; and

(4) for such other innovative programs and projects, including programs and projects for parent self-help, and for prevention and treatment of drug-related child abuse and neglect, that show promise of successfully preventing or treating cases of child abuse and neglect as the Secretary may approve.

Grants to States.

(b) (1) The Secretary, through the Center, is authorized to make grants to the States for the purpose of assisting the States in developing, strengthening, and carrying out child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment programs.

(2) In order for a State to qualify for assistance under this subsection, such State shall—

(A) have in effect a State child abuse and neglect law which shall include provisions for immunity for persons reporting instances of child abuse and neglect from prosecution, under any State or local law, arising out of such reporting;

(B) provide for the reporting of known and suspected instances of child abuse and neglect;

(C) provide that upon receipt of a report of known or suspected instances of child abuse or neglect an investigation shall be initiated promptly to substantiate the accuracy of the report, and, upon a finding of abuse or neglect, immediate steps shall be taken to protect the health and welfare of the abused or neglected child, as well as that of any other child under the same care who may be in danger of abuse or neglect;

(D) demonstrate that there are in effect throughout the State, in connection with the enforcement of child abuse and

neglect laws and with the reporting of suspected instances of child abuse and neglect, such administrative procedures, such personnel trained in child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment, such training procedures, such institutional and other facilities (public and private), and such related multi-disciplinary programs and services as may be necessary or appropriate to assure that the State will deal effectively with child abuse and neglect cases in the State;

(E) provide for methods to preserve the confidentiality of all records in order to protect the rights of the child, his parents or guardians;

(F) provide for the cooperation of law enforcement officials, courts of competent jurisdiction, and appropriate State agencies providing human services;

(G) provide that in every case involving an abused or neglected child which results in a judicial proceeding a guardian ad litem shall be appointed to represent the child in such proceedings;

(H) provide that the aggregate of support for programs or projects related to child abuse and neglect assisted by State funds shall not be reduced below the level provided during fiscal year 1973, and set forth policies and procedures designed to assure that Federal funds made available under this Act for any fiscal year will be so used as to supplement and, to the extent practicable, increase the level of State funds which would, in the absence of Federal funds, be available for such programs and projects;

(I) provide for dissemination of information to the general public with respect to the problem of child abuse and neglect and the facilities and prevention and treatment methods available to combat instances of child abuse and neglect; and

(J) to the extent feasible, insure that parental organizations combatting child abuse and neglect receive preferential treatment.

Failure to obligate Funds.

If a State has failed to obligate funds awarded under this subsection within eighteen months after the date of award, the next award under this subsection made after the expiration of such period shall be reduced by an amount equal to the amount of such unobligated funds unless the Secretary determines that extra-ordinary reasons justify the failure to so obligate.

(3) Programs or projects related to child abuse and neglect assisted under part A or B of title IV of the Social Security Act shall comply with the requirements set forth in clauses (B), (C), (E), and (F) of paragraph (2).

(c) Assistance provided pursuant to this section shall not be

available for construction of facilities; however, the Secretary is authorized to supply such assistance for the lease or rental of facilities where adequate facilities are not otherwise available, and for repair or minor remodeling or alteration of existing facilities.

(d) The Secretary shall establish criteria designed to achieve equitable distribution of assistance under this section among the States, among geographic areas of the Nation, and among rural and urban areas. To the extent possible, citizens of each State shall receive assistance from at least one project under this section.

(e) For the purpose of this section, the term "State" includes each of the Several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Guam and the Trust Territories of the Pacific.*

AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 5. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of this act $15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, $20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, $25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and for the succeeding fiscal years, $25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, $27,500,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, and $30,000,000 each for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1980, and September 30, 1981, respectively. Of the funds appropriated for any fiscal year under this section, not less than 50 per centum shall be used for making grants or contracts under sections 2(b)(5) (relating to research) and 4(a) (relating to demonstration or service projects), giving special considerations to continued Federal funding of child abuse and neglect programs or projects (previously funded by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare) of national or regional scope and demonstrated effectiveness, and not less than 25 per centum shall be used for making grants or contracts under section 4(b)(1) (relating to grants to States) for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1978, and September 30, 1979, respectively, and not less than 30 per centum shall be used for making grants or contracts under section 4(b)(1) (relating to grants to States) for each of the fiscal years ending September 30, 1980, and September 30, 1981, respectively.

(b) (1) There are authorized to be appropriated $3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, $3,500,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, and $4,000,000 each for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1980, and September 30, 1981, respectively, for

Sexual abuse.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands added by P.L. 94-241 (48 USC 1681).

the purpose of making grants and entering into contracts (under sections 2(b)(5)) (relating to research), 4(a) (relating to demonstration or service projects), and 4(b)(1) (relating to grants to States), for programs and projects (including the support of not less than three Centers for the provision of treatment, personnel training, and other related services) designed to prevent, identify, and treat sexual abuse of children, including programs involving the treatment of family units, programs for the provisions of treatment and related services to persons who have committed acts of sexual abuse against children, and programs for the training of personnel.

(2) Of the sums appropriated under this subsection, not more than 10 per centum shall be expended under section 2(b)(5) (relating to research).

(3) As used in this subsection, the term—

Definitions.

(A) "sexual abuse" includes the obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depiction of children for commercial purposes, or the rape, molestation, incest, prostitution, or other such forms of sexual exploitation of children under circumstances which indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened thereby, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary; and

(B) "child" or "children" means any individual who has not attained the age of eighteen.

(4) (A) Nothing contained in the provisions of this subsection shall be construed as prohibiting the use of funds appropriated under subsection (a) for programs and projects described in subsection (b), nor be construed to prohibit programs or projects receiving funds under subsection (a) from receiving funds under subsection (b).

(B) No funds shall be obligated or expended under this subsection unless an amount at least equal to the amount of funds appropriated in fiscal year 1977 has been appropriated for programs and projects under subsection (a) for any succeeding fiscal year.

ADVISORY BOARD ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Membership.

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary shall, within sixty days after the date of enactment of this ACT, appoint an Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect (hereinafter referred to as the "Advisory Board"), which shall be composed of representatives from Federal agencies with responsibility for programs and activities related to child abuse and neglect, including the Office of Child Development, the Office of Education, the National Institute of Education, the National Institute of Mental Health, and National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the Social and Rehabilitation Service, and the Health Services Administration, and not less than three

members from the general public with experience or expertise in the field of child abuse and neglect. The Advisory Board shall assist the Secretary in coordinating programs and activities related to child abuse and neglect planned, administered, or assisted by the Federal agencies whose representatives are members of the Advisory Board. The Advisory Board shall also assist the Secretary in the development of Federal standards for child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment programs and projects.

Functions.

(b) The Advisory Board shall review the comprehensive plan submitted to it by the Center pursuant to sections 2(b)(7), make such changes as it deems appropriate, and submit to the President and the Congress a final such plan not later than eighteen months after the effective date of this subsection.

Plan, submittal to President and Congress
42 USC 5101.

(c) Members of the Advisory Board, other than those regularly employed by the Federal Government, while serving on business of the Advisory Board, shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate not in excess of the daily equivalent payable to a GS-18 employee under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including travel time; and, while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses (including per diem in lieu of subsistence) as authorized by section 5703 of such title for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

Compensation.

COORDINATION

SEC. 7. The Secretary shall promulgate regulations and make such arrangements as may be necessary or appropriate to ensure that there is effective coordination between programs related to child abuse and neglect under this Act and other such programs which are assisted by Federal funds.

HEW Publication No. (OHDS)79-30233

Appendix C

NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT/CHILDREN'S BUREAU

I. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY AND PROGRAM MISSION

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect/Children's Bureau (NCCAN/CB) was established by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-247). The Act was amended in 1978 by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-266, Title I).

The long-range goal of NCCAN/CB which is implicit in the Act is to reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect in the United States. Current conservative estimates are that approximately 1,000,000 children are abused or neglected in this country each year. To accomplish this ultimate goal, NCCAN/ CB has legislative authority to pursue three basic objectives:

1. Increased knowledge and understanding of child abuse and neglect problems and solutions, through

    a. the development of more precise definitions of child abuse and neglect;

    b. the determination of the extent and severity of child abuse and neglect; and

    c. the examination of the causes and effects of child abuse and neglect.

2. An integrated service delivery system which uses all of the relevant human services to meet the needs of children and families endangered by child abuse and neglect, through

    a. the mobilization and coordination of effective services to prevent child abuse and neglect;

    b. the effective identification and reporting of known or suspected cases of child abuse and neglect; and

    c. the provision of timely, humane and effective child protective intervention.

3. High quality services for families to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect, through

    a. improvement of the quality of services provided by child protective services workers;

b. improvement of the quality of services provided by other human service, law enforcement and judicial personnel; and

c. community support for agencies and organizations which provide services to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect.

NCCAN/CB implements steps to accomplish these objectives in the following ways:

a. By providing leadership to agencies and professionals working in the field;

b. By acting as a catalyst to stimulate program improvements;

c. By educating professionals, paraprofessionals and the general public about the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect; and

d. By coordinating Federal and State prevention and treatment efforts.

II. APPROPRIATIONS AND RESOURCES

The authorizations and appropriations that have supported NCCAN/CB since it was established are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Authorization	Appropriation
1974	$15 million	$4.5 million
1975	$20 million	$14.7 million
1976	$25 million	$18.9 million
1977	$25 million	$18.9 million
1978	$28 million	$18.9 million
1979	$31 million	$18.9 million
1980	$34 million	$22.9 million
1981	$34 million	$22.9 million*

The Act requires that the appropriation for FY 1980 (including the sexual abuse allocation) be allocated according to the following formula:

- Research, Demonstration and Services - No less than 50% (Sexual abuse research may not exceed 10% of $4 million)
- State Grants - 30%
- Other - 20%

* President's FY 1981 Budget.

The funding mechanisms used by NCCAN/CB in expending appropriations include:

a. research grants
b. research contracts
c. demonstration grants
d. service improvement grants
e. cooperative agreements (a form of grant)
f. State grants to eligible States
g. technical assistance contracts
h. evaluation contracts
i. interagency transfers for publication and dissemination.

The Act requires that research, demonstration and service grants (or contracts) be awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations. Contracts for technical assistance and evaluation may be awarded to for-profit organizations. While the basic legislative guideline regarding eligibility to receive discretionary funding is broad, NCCAN/CB does restrict eligibility when such a restriction is indicated by the program priorities to be funded. For example, only child protective services agencies are eligible for Child Protection Agency Service Improvement grants.

State grants are awarded on a noncompetitive basis to the State agencies designated by the Governors of those States which meet the eligibility requirements spelled out in Section 4(b) of the Act and further defined by the Regulations which implement the Act.

The FY 1980 proposed budget includes $4 million to implement the provisions of Section 5(b) of the Act, as amended, relating to the prevention and treatment of child sexual abuse.

The budget break-out, by major categories for FY 1979, FY 1980 and FY 1981 is as follows:

Category	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81
Research*	1,205,001	1,217,238	1,080,000
Demonstration/Service	8,922,872	6,321,748	8,000,000
T/TA	3,709,964	3,551,648	3,492,000
Information/Dissemination	362,642	755,765	632,000
State grants	4,732,000	5,678,400	5,678,400
Evaluation	27,291	1,323,201	0
Reviewers	18,600	50,000	15,000
Advisory Board	0	30,000	30,600
SUBTOTAL	18,958,370*	18,928,000	18,928,000

Includes transfer from other ACYF program funds.

Special Sexual Abuse Budget

Research		400,000	350,000
Demonstration/Service/Training Ctrs.		2,100,000	2,360,000
TA		300,000	90,000
State Grants		1,200,000	1,200,000
SUBTOTAL		4,000,000	4,000,000
TOTALS	18,958,000	22,928,000	22,928,000

The numbers of projects funded, by category, are:

Category	FY 79	FY 80*	FY 81*
Research	11 projects	14 projects	13 projects
Demonstration/Service	81 projects	75 projects	89 projects
State Grants	46 projects	50 projects	52 projects
T/TA	12 projects	12 projects	12 projects
Information	1 project	1 project	1 project
Evaluation		2 projects	

Staff Resources for NCCAN/CB are as follows:

Central Office:

Office of the Director
Director
Special Assistant to Director - State Grants
Program Analyst - State Grants and Advisory Board
Secretary

Clearinghouse Branch
Branch Chief
Technical Information Specialist - Research
Communications Specialist
Grants Administrative Assistant
Secretary

Program Policy and Planning Branch
Branch Chief
Social Science Analyst - Child Protective Services
Social Science Analyst - Clinical Treatment and Child Sexual Abuse
Social Science Analyst - Institutional Abuse and Program Evaluation
Social Science Analyst - Prevention
Social Science Analyst - Child Neglect and Adolescent Maltreatment
Secretary

In addition, each of the ten Federal Regional Offices has one Child Abuse and Neglect Specialist assigned to the Children's Bureau Division of the Children, Youth and Families Unit.

*Estimated Number of Projects

III. MAJOR PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

NCCAN/CB can point to the following accomplishments of its first five years of work:

A. Forty-six States now meet the eligibility requirements for State grants under Section 4(b) of the Act -- an increase from 3 States in the first program year. As a result of Regional and Central office technical assistance, this accomplishment means that each of these States has strong reporting laws, protections for families against abuse of their rights and privacy, provisions for guardians ad litem for children in child protective court cases, and support for idenfiable child protective services at the local level.

B. NCCAN/CB has established a model of State-Federal relations based upon semiannual meetings with designated Child Protective Services officers from the States. These meetings and frequent communications to and from the State officers between meetings provide an ongoing forum for joint program planning and the sharing of program innovations among the States. One of the two meetings each year focuses on information and management systems and is cosponsored by NCCAN/CB and the American Humane (Association), which has a contracted responsibility for the collection and analysis of official reporting data from the States.

C. NCCAN/CB has been instrumental in creating an identifiable multidisciplinary/multiagency field of study and practice focused on the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect. Four national conferences, each building upon the previous one and growing in size, have been convened since January 1976. Numerous special issue conferences and symposia have been supported at State, regional and national levels. A body of multidisciplinary literature, a growing set of research findings, and an increasing number of curricula revisions in professional schools all testify to this accomplishment.

D. The social service-medical conflict about responsibility for handling child abuse, which typified the field in the early 1970's, has been replaced by an unprecedented level of interprofessional collaboration in 1979, largely because of efforts initiated, supported or brokered by NCCAN/CB. This collaboration is true for national, State and community levels, and it involves not only the social work and medical professions, but also education, law, law enforcement, and mental health. It is demonstrated by the multiagency-multidisciplinary task forces, councils and committees that exist at State and local levels and the cooperation among national professional associations at the national level.

E. Professional and paraprofessional training on the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect has been greatly expanded through the development, testing and broad-scale dissemination of printed and audiovisual training materials by NCCAN/CB. The primary

vehicle for this effort has been the WE CAN HELP curriculum, which NCCAN/CB began to develop in FY 1975, field tested among 22 demonstration training projects involving approximately 23,000 participants in FY 1977, and has now revised and distributed to every State. During this process, NCCAN/CB has also worked with the Province of Ontario to adapt the curriculum for use in Canada, and portions have been translated into Spanish for use in Puerto Rico.

F. NCCAN/CB has encouraged and supported a careful, primarily preventive approach to public awareness through the distribution of public service announcements to approximately 30 States for use by State and local agencies (as opposed to a national TV or radio campaign). In addition, NCCAN/CB has collaborated with the 3M Company and WQED-TV of Pittsburgh in broadcasting RAISED IN ANGER, an hour public television documentary, followed by local follow-up programs which encouraged parental self-help approaches to abuse and neglect problems.

G. NCCAN/CB has developed and broadly disseminated a draft Model Child Protection Act, which has been put to use by States amending their child abuse and neglect reporting laws.

H. NCCAN/CB has developed and broadly disseminated draft Federal Standards for Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention and Treatment Programs and Projects. While still in draft form, these standards have already been put to use by State and local planners. The General Accounting Office has used them in performing a five-State study of child protective services. NCCAN/CB has developed and disseminated fifteen "user manuals" of a projected 21-manual set, providing "how-to" guidance derived from the basic program criteria outlined in the draft Standards. The Standards are now being revised, based on comments from the field, and will be forwarded in early 1980 for Departmental approval.

I. While there has been no formal study of the effects of NCCAN/CB funding of demonstration and technical assistance projects on the field, it is clear that there have been a number of long-lasting effects. A small demonstration training grant to the New York Department of Education stimulated an ongoing program of inservice training for all teachers and school personnel in the State. A small technical assistance contract managed by the CA/N Specialist in Region IX planted the seed which resulted in a $5 million appropriation in California to support 24-hour social services response systems in every county. NCCAN/CB's demonstration Family Stress Center in San Diego, under the auspices of the YMCA, has stimulated a wide use of a "Positive Parenting" curriculum as a treatment modality and a preventive tool in other YMCAs across the country. There are other such examples which could be cited.

Appendix D

CATALOG OF NCCAN PUBLICATIONS

During the past four years, the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN) of the Children's Bureau has published several dozen reports, reviews, manuals, and other publications on various aspects of the child abuse and neglect problem. Serving the information needs of professionals as well as of the general public, these publications represent the current state of knowledge and practice in the field. They also are an important part of NCCAN's mission to attract the public's attention to the problem of child abuse and neglect, to increase understanding of the nature of the problem, to assist professionals in improving services to children and families, and to help people to keep up with new information in the field.

This catalog provides bibliographic information and brief annotations for each publication currently available from NCCAN. The individual publications are categorized according to their general purpose and use: Attracting Public Attention to the Problem, Understanding the Nature of the Problem, Improving Services to Children and Families, and Keeping Up With Research and Practice.

Single complimentary copies of the publications are available ,as long as the supply lasts, from:

U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents (SLS)
Washington, D.C. 20401

Requests for all publications should include the full title and the document ordering number, e.g., (OHDS)79-30086.

I. Attracting Public Attention to the Problem

These materials are intended to increase awareness of child abuse and neglect, alert the public to sources of help for abusive parents, and provide other general information.

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (Public Law 93-247 as amended by P.L. 95-266, April, 1978) (OHDS)79-30233, 8 pp., 1980

This pamphlet contains the full text of the 1974 federal law which authorized and funded the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. It includes a definition of "child abuse and neglect," authorization of demonstration or service programs and projects, and the appointment of an Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Child Abuse and Neglect Helplines. (OHDS)78-30153, 6 pp., 1978

This brief report surveys the role of telephone helplines in preventing and treating child abuse. A list of programs from the NCCAN data base that operate helplines, with the helpline telephone number, is featured.

New Light on an Old Problem: 9 Questions and Answers About Child Abuse and Neglect. Head Start Bureau, Division of Indian and Migrant Programs. (OHDS)78-31108, 19 pp., 1978

The incidence of child maltreatment and the indications of abuse and neglect are discussed. The effects of maltreatment are described and the need to help the persons involved is emphasized.

Nueva Enfoque Sobre Un Viejo Problema. Head Start Bureau, Division of Indian and Migrant Programs. (OHDS)78-31120, 19 pp., 1978

This is a Spanish-language version of "New Light on an Old Problem: 9 Questions and Answers About Child Abuse and Neglect."

II. Understanding the Nature of the Problem

These publications help explain the various manifestations of child abuse and neglect in our society and describe the extent and severity of this problem.

Child Abuse and Neglect: A Self-Instructional Text for Head Start Personnel. Lakin, J.A.; Solomons, G.; Abel, C.M. (OHD)77-31103, 107 pp., 1977

This manual, written in nontechnical language, is designed to provide basic and current child abuse and neglect information for Head Start personnel from a variety of backgrounds and experiences.

Child Abuse and Neglect in Residential Institutions: Selected Readings on Prevention, Investigation and Correction. (OHDS)78-30160, 193 pp., 1978

This collection of articles and essays discusses the various types of child maltreatment which may be found in residential institutions, how the maltreatment may be identified, and what measures can be taken to remedy the problem. The volume includes citations for additional readings.

Child Sexual Abuse: Incest, Assault, and Sexual Exploitation. Roth, R.A. (OHDS)79-30166, 22 pp., 1978

This report summarizes the current state of knowledge about the sexual abuse of children and discusses such areas as the scope of the problem, definitions, the dynamics of sexual abuse, effects on children and their families, and prevention, intervention and treatment techniques. An appendix containing the names, addresses, and descriptions of programs serving sexual abuse victims is included.

Selected Readings on Child Neglect, Klaus, S.L. (OHDS)80-30253, 67 pp., 1980

This publication contains six papers on various aspects of child neglect, including standards for determining neglect, emotional neglect, casework treatment of a neglectful mother, and treatment of infants with organic failure to thrive.

Selected Readings on Mother-Infant Bonding. Yost, K.M. (OHDS)79-30225, 115 pp., 1979

Twelve recent papers providing important research findings on the relationship between mother-infant bonding and child abuse and neglect are contained in this publication. Specific topics covered include the effects of prematurity on behavioral dialogues, the limits of adaptability in the mother-newborn relationship, and the development of family-centered newborn care in hospitals.

III. Improving Services to Children and Families

Aimed primarily at professionals in the field, these publications present the latest thinking of nationally recognized experts on the best methods of identifying, preventing, and treating child abuse and neglect.

Child Abuse and Neglect Information Management Systems. Klaus, S.L.; Lauscher, S. (OHDS)79-30165, 30 pp., 1978

The major themes and issues raised at the 2nd National Conference on Data Aspects of Child Protective Services are summarized. Topics covered include state approaches to the development and maintenance of central registers, client tracking and case management capabilities, current problems and issues, and future prospects. Appendices include a review of state statutes, and a summary of the National Data Collection and Trend Analysis survey.

Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention and Treatment in Rural Communities: Two Approaches. (OHDS)78-30154, 201 pp., 1978

This volume is a reprint of two reports prepared by agencies involved in serving abuse-prone families in rural areas. The first report, entitled "A Rural Community Self-Help Approach to the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect," was produced by Appalachian Citizens for Children's Rights in Morgantown, West Virginia. The second study, entitled "Operation Reach-Wyoming People Reaching Out to Help Their Abused and Neglected Children," was produced by the Wyoming Department of Health and Social Services.

Child Abuse and Neglect. The Problem and Its Management. Volume 2. Roles and Responsibilities of Professionals. (OHD)75-30074, 89 pp., 1975

The roles of professionals involved in child abuse case management are discussed, and procedures for working with abusive parents detailed. An overview and evaluation are provided of selected protective service teams representing different disciplines.

Child Abuse and Neglect. The Problem and Its Management. Volume 3. The Community Team. An Approach to Case Management and Prevention. (OHD)75-30075, 208 pp., 1975

Various aspects of the management and prevention of child abuse and neglect are considered. Topics covered include identification and diagnosis, treatment, education and training, and primary prevention.

Federal Standards for Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention and Treatment Programs and Projects (Draft) 258 pp., 1978

This volume sets forth NCCAN standards in such areas as state law; legal rights; research and evaluation; state and local authority; physical and mental health, educational, judicial, and law enforcement systems; and the prevention and correction of institutional abuse and neglect.

"I Love My Child But I Need Help." How to Develop a Crisis Nursery. Curtis, J.C. (OHDS)77-30142, 24 pp., 1977

Practical information on developing a crisis nursery is given in this report. Specific areas covered include funding, locations, goals, policies, procedures, and staffing. Examples of residential treatment shelters and emergency shelters are presented.

Model Child Protection Act With Commentary. (Draft) 105 pp., August 1977

This act, developed by the NCCAN, provides a model statute for states wishing to be eligible for federal grants as specified in the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974. It is intended as a basic legal document which states can tailor to meet their own statutory needs.

Multidisciplinary Teams in Child Abuse and Neglect Programs. Roth, R.A. (OHDS)78-30152, 24 pp., 1978

This report summarizes the role of multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) in child abuse and neglect programs, including the rationale behind the MDT approach and the types of MDTs. Descriptions of 54 child abuse programs which utilize MDTs and guidelines developed by the states of Virginia and Pennsylvania for MDTs are included.

Volunteers in Child Abuse and Neglect Programs. Roth, R.A. (OHDS)78-30151, 32 pp., 1978

This booklet describes some of the more important aspects of the use of volunteers in the field of child abuse and neglect, as revealed by a study of programs in the NCCAN data base. The report includes a bibliography of recommended readings and a listing of child abuse and neglect programs which use volunteers.

Worker Burnout Among Child Protective Service Workers. Martin, M.P.; Klaus, S.L. (OHDS)79-30224, 19 pp. 1979

Personal, professional, and organizational aspects of burnout among protective service caseworkers are surveyed in this report. Areas discussed include the causes of burnout; its effects on the caseworker, client, and organization;

and possible solutions and remedies for the problem. An appendix describing audiovisual materials and training tools useful in understanding and combating worker burnout is included.

User Manual Series. The following publications provide practical, easily referenced information for professionals and others concerned with the problem of child abuse and neglect. While each manual is designed to meet the specific needs of a certain category of worker (e.g., educators, law enforcement officers), the volumes may also be useful to other professionals and to concerned members of the general public.

Child Protective Services: A Guide for Workers. Jenkins, J.L.; Salus, M.K.; Schultze, G.L. (OHDS)79-30203, 89 pp., 1979

This manual discusses the role of the child protective service (CPS) worker in preventing, identifying, and responding to child abuse and neglect. Specific topics covered include investigation techniques, assessment of the situation, design and implementation of service plans, and preparation for and participation in judicial proceedings. An appendix contains standards applicable to the role of the child protective service worker.

A Community Approach: The Child Protection Coordinating Committee. Jenkins, J.L.; MacDicken, R.A.; Ormsby, N.J. (OHDS)79-30195, 63 pp., 1979

This manual is intended for child abuse professionals and concerned citizens who are interested in developing a coordinated community response to the child maltreatment problem. It describes essential activities involved in planning, organizing, and operating a community-wide child protection coordinating committee. Specific topics covered include the identification and solicitation of potential committee members, the organization and development of the committee, committee goals and functions, and possible public relations techniques.

Crisis Intervention: A Manual for Child Protective Workers. Borgman, R.; Edmunds, M.; MacDicken, R.A. (OHDS)79-30196, 33 pp., 1979

Intended as a supplement to the manual Child Protective Services: A Guide for Workers (see above), this publication discusses approaches to crisis intervention in possible child abuse and neglect cases. Its primary focus is on aiding CPS workers to develop their skills in working with and assisting families involved in child abuse or neglect. Specific topics covered include the assessment of family members involved in the crisis and the provision of support and assistance.

Early Childhood Programs and the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect. Broadhurst, D.D.; Edmunds, M.; MacDicken, R.A. (OHDS)79-30198, 69 pp., 1979

This manual is designed for persons involved in programs which offer child care or educational development services to children of preschool age, including Head Start, nursery school, and day care center personnel. Specific topics include the recognition of child maltreatment in an early childhood program setting, reporting and prevention roles, and possible treatment and therapy approaches.

The Educator's Role in the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect. Broadhurst, D.D. (OHDS)79-30172, 53 pp., 1979

The multiple roles and responsibilities of teachers, administrators, school nurses, and other educators in the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect are reviewed. Topics covered include the recognition of child maltreatment in the classroom setting, reporting by educational facility personnel, prevention of abuse and neglect, and school-based therapeutic services

Guidelines for the Hospital and Clinic Management of Child Abuse and Neglect. Schmitt, B.D.; Bross, D.C.; Carroll, C. et. al. (OHDS)80-30167, 81 pp., 1979

Intended primarily for physicians, nurses, and hospital or clinic administrators, this manual discusses the role of health care facility personnel in preventing, identifying, and treating child abuse and neglect. Specific topics covered include emergency room protocols, legal policies and procedures, and the identification of and intervention with high-risk families.

The Nurse's Role in the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect. Broadhurst, D.D.; Heindl, C.; Krall, C.A.; Salus, M.K. (OHDS)79-30202, 63 pp., 1979

The roles and responsibilities of nurses in identifying, reporting, treating and preventing child abuse and neglect are discussed. Specific topics covered include indicators of a problem in the child and in the parents, the assessment and treatment planning processes, prevention and treatment approaches, and interagency coordination and cooperation. An appendix includes standards applicable to the role of nurses.

Parent Aides in Child Abuse and Neglect Programs. Gifford, C.D.; Kaplan, F.B.; Salus, M.K. (OHDS)79-30200, 57 pp., 1979

Intended to assist child protective service workers and other child care professionals, this manual provides information about the development and implementation of parent aide programs. Specific topics discussed include the goals and general structure of programs; the parent aide/client relationship; program development; and supervision, training, and evaluation. Sample application and evaluation forms are included.

Reaching Out: The Volunteer in Child Abuse and Neglect Programs. Fisher, N. (OHDS)79-30174, 55 pp., 1979

Directed both to child protection agencies featuring volunteer programs and citizens concerned about the child maltreatment problem, this volume outlines ways in which volunteers can help. Specific topics covered include volunteer recruitment, the types of programs and services in which volunteers can be utilized, and procedures for integrating volunteers into the overall service program. A sample volunteer information sheet and a recruitment flyer are included.

The Role of Law Enforcement in the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect. Broadhurst, D.D.; Knoeller, J.S. (OHDS)79-30193, 55 pp., 1979

This manual provides information on the role of police officers and other law enforcement personnel in the identification, treatment, and prevention of child maltreatment. Specific subjects covered include the rationale for law enforcement involvement, reporting, intervention approaches such as arrest and protective custody, and referral to the courts and other agencies. Standards applicable to law enforcement officers are contained in an appendix.

The Role of the Mental Health Professional in the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect. Broadhurst, D.D.; Lauer, J.W.; Lourie, I.S.; Salus, M.K. (OHDS)79-30194, 78 pp., 1979

The roles and responsibilities of psychiatrists, psychologists, counselors, and other mental health professionals are discussed. Specific topics covered include recognition of child abuse and neglect, reporting and the complications it can involve, assessment and treatment strategies, and involvement with the courts and other branches of the child protection system. Standards applicable to the role of mental health professionals are contained in a appendix.

Treatment for Abused and Neglected Children. Martin, H.P. (OHDS)79-30199, 66 pp., 1979

Designed primarily for use by child protective service workers, this manual discusses various aspects of the treatment of child abuse and neglect victims. Specific topics covered include immediate and long-term medical care, the provision of a safe home environment, and the treatment of developmental and psychological problems. Possible negative effects of various treatment techniques are also discussed.

IV. Keeping Up With Research and Practice

These reviews, bibliographies, catalogs, directories, and other publications help keep professionals and the informed lay public up to date on current research, publications, programs, laws, and other relevant topcis.

1978 Annual Review of Child Abuse and Neglect Research. Klaus, S.L.; Martin, M.P. (OHDS)79-30168, 93 pp., 1978

A broad overview of completed and current child abuse and neglect research includes a comparison of estimates of abuse and neglect, situational factors, attitudes and values, prevention, treatment, and effects/sequelae. The volume includes an extensive bibliography.

Child Abuse and Neglect: Issues on Innovation and Implementation (Proceedings of the Second National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, April 17-20, 1977) Volume 1. (OHDS)78-30147, 376 pp., 1978

This volume contains conference presentations on contextual issues, including family systems in society, cultural and cross-cultural prospectives, emotional abuse, research, prevention, public awareness, and reporting systems. Also featured are discussions of legislative and legal issues and the role of state, local, and Federal government.

Child Abuse and Neglect: Issues on Innovation and Implementation (Proceedings of the Second National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, April 17-20, 1977) Volume 2. (OHDS)78-30148, 381 pp., 1978

This volume contains conference presentations on child abuse and neglect treatment delivery systems, including community resource development, comprehensive services to families, alternative approaches, services to special populations, and management and staff development. Also included are discussions of intervention strategies.

Child Abuse and Neglect Research: Projects and Publications. (OHDS)79-30248 249 pp., October 1979

This directory contains abstracts of more than 600 English-language publications on child abuse and neglect (CD-02059 through CD-02671), plus descriptions of 160 child abuse and neglect research projects underway in 1979. The documents section is arranged by general subject category and indexed by subject and author; the research projects section is indexed by subject, principal investigator, financial sponsor, and organization performing the research.

Sources of Funding for Child Abuse and Neglect Projects. Greenspan, S.R. (OHDS)79-30223, 36 pp., 1979

This catalog describes major public and private sources of financial assistance for research and service projects in the child abuse and neglect field. Specific areas covered include (a) the funding program of NCCAN, (b) other federal sources of financial aid, (c) foundations supporting child abuse and neglect projects, and (d) a bibliography of publications and computerized databases which can be searched to locate additional sources of funding.

We Can Help: A Curriculum on Child Abuse and Neglect: Resource Materials. (OHDS) 79-30221, 123 pp., 1979

The companion volume to the "We Can Help" Leader's Manual, this compilation of readings, case histories, and discussion guidelines is designed to complement the eight-unit curriculum and serve as a "textbook" for in-service training course participants.

We Can Help: A Curriculum on Child Abuse and Neglect: Specialized Training for Child Protective Service Workers. (OHDS)79-30222, 301 pp., 1979

This volume in the "We Can Help" curriculum provides a detailed training course outline for CPS workers. Major areas covered by the curriculum include: (a) the identification of physical abuse, neglect, emotional maltreatment, and sexual abuse, (b) the investigation, (c) case management, (d) the child protective services worker in court, and (e) community organization.

We Can Help: A Curriculum on Child Abuse and Neglect: Leader's Manual. (OHDS)79-30220, 348 pp., 1979

Intended for instructors of in-service training sessions, this volume sets out a 24-hour, eight-unit curriculum on various aspects of child maltreatment. The volume contains suggestions on preparing for and leading each session, and includes readings and case histories for class discussions. The curriculum may be modified to meet the needs of individual instructors.

Child Abuse and Neglect Programs. October 1979 (ten volumes). The publications in this series contain descriptions of 2,759 public and private programs in the United States and its territories which serve the victims of child abuse and neglect. Each volume describes the programs in one of the ten Department of Health and Human Services (formerly HEW) regions. Each description includes the name and address of the agency, its director, the date the program was started, and information on the program's organization, services, staffing, clientele, coordination, and funding. The ten volumes in this series are listed individually below.

Child Abuse and Neglect Programs in HEW Region I. (OHDS)79-30236, 41 pp. Describes programs in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Child Abuse and Neglect Programs in HEW Region II. (OHDS)79-30237, 79 pp. Describes programs in New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Child Abuse and Neglect Programs in HEW Region III. (OHDS)79-30238, 179 pp. Describes programs in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Child Abuse and Neglect Programs in HEW Region IV. (OHDS)79-30239, 182 pp. Describes programs in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Child Abuse and Neglect Programs in HEW Region V. (OHDS)79-30240, 172 pp. Describes programs in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Child Abuse and Neglect Programs in HEW Region VI. (OHDS)79-30241, 122 pp. Describes programs in Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Child Abuse and Neglect Programs in HEW Region VII. (OHDS)79-30242, 111 pp. Describes programs in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

Child Abuse and Neglect Programs in HEW Region VIII. (OHDS)79-30243, 73 pp. Describes programs in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

Child Abuse and Neglect Programs in HEW Region IX. (OHDS)79-30244, 83 pp. Describes programs in American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, and Nevada.

Child Abuse and Neglect Programs in HEW Region X. (OHDS)79-30245, 41 pp. Describes programs in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

*U.S.GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1980 0-620-232/5363

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Washington, D.C. 20201

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF H.H.S.
HHS-393

DHHS Publication No. (OHDS) 80-30278
Issued September 1980